

# Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

## Year 8

# Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

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Tutor:

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# THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,  
make the corrections.

## Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

## Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
  - use **after an adverbial**

*Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.*

## Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

## Common mistakes

**There** refers to a place or idea.  
**Their** shows belonging.  
**They're** is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'  
use **could have** - not 'could of'  
use **would have** - not 'would of'

## Spelling

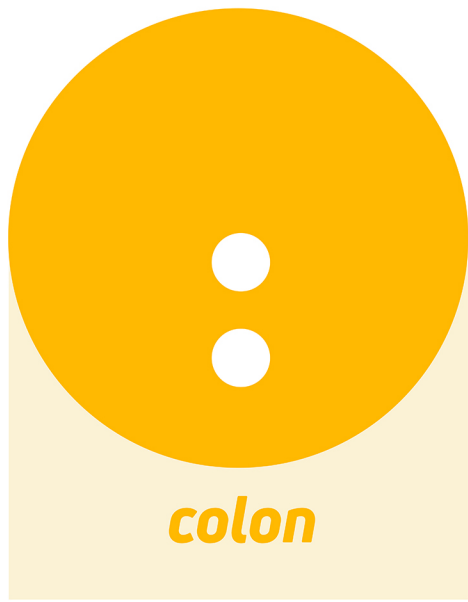
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

**A**PPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

**WWW** - Descriptive comment on what went well

**EBI** - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

# Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



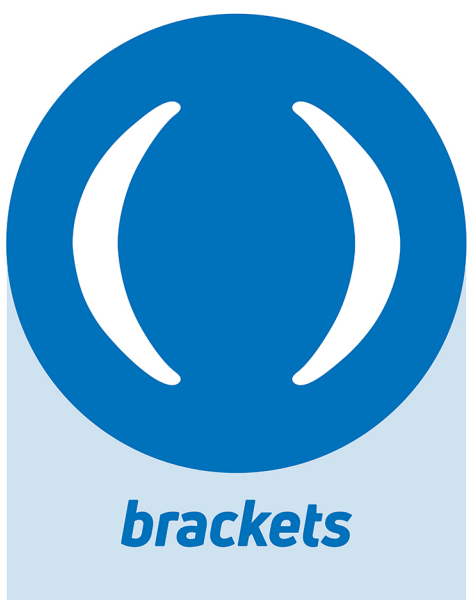
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



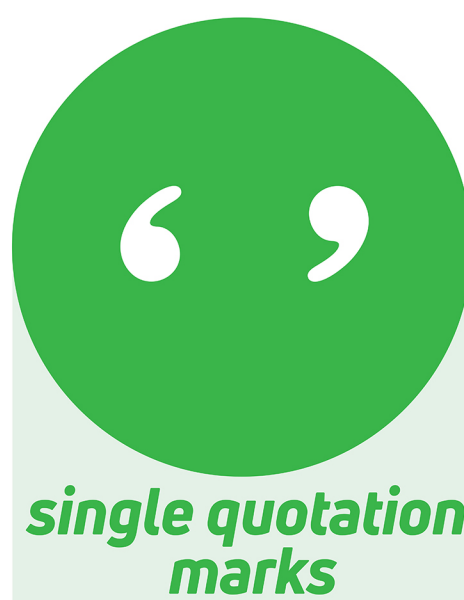
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

# Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

**-scop-**

root meaning **'to see'**

**sub-**

prefix meaning **'under'**

**hypo-**

prefix meaning **'below'**

**ex-**

prefix meaning **'out of'**

**con-**

prefix meaning **'with'**

**-logy**

suffix meaning **'study of'**

**-graph-**

root meaning **'writing'**

**-bio-**

root meaning **'life'**

**-techn-**

root meaning **'art / skill'**

**micro-**

prefix meaning **'small'**

**-chron-**

root meaning **'time'**

**-phon-**

root meaning **'sound'**

**Keywords**

- Omnipotent
- Omniscient
- Omni-benevolent
- Natural evil
- Moral evil
- Atheist
- Agnostic
- Theist

**The Problem of evil and suffering** - if God is **omnipotent** He has the power to stop evil and suffering. If God is **omniscient** He knows that people are suffering. If God is **omni-benevolent** He would not want people to suffer, and would care about the fact that they do suffer. So either God is NOT what religions believe He is, or He does NOT exist.

**Quotes** "I cannot imagine any omnipotent being sufficiently cruel to create the world we inhabit." **Iris Murdoch**.  
"Shall we not accept the bad from God, only the good?" **Book of Job**

Christianity



Islam



**Preparation for Paradise**

Some **Christians** will point out that this world is not paradise, nor was it meant to be. When bad things happen to us we have to deal with them, and the way we deal with them will have its reward later. If we try to do good deeds all the time, then this will count for us when we die, and our reward will be that we will go to heaven. However, if we go out of our way to intentionally hurt others then this will count against us when we die. If we do more harm than good we will be punished in our afterlife.

**The Argument for Free-will** Christians and Muslims both

**believe that** when God created people in He created people to be like Him, this meant that He gave people free will. Free will is our ability to make choices, make our own decisions. Because we have free will we can choose to do things that others may consider 'evil' and may cause others to suffer. People could not have free will and only do good deeds.

Ultimately it is up to the individual whether they choose to believe in God and what they choose to believe God is like. Some people are **theist** (believe in God), some are **atheist** (do not believe that God exists) others are **agnostic** (not sure if God exists).

How do **Muslims** explain suffering?

**Allah's plan** - For Muslims everything that happens is the will of God. This includes suffering and evil, they are part of Allah's great plan. It is impossible to understand his ultimate plan but we have to have faith, as Allah's knowledge is better than humans. Muslims say 'Inshallah' (If Allah is willing) when they make plans.

**Shaytan** - Shaytan tries to turn Muslims away from Allah by putting wrong thoughts and temptations into their

**Suffering is a test for the next life** - Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgment everybody will have to account for what they have done in their life. They will be rewarded or punished accordingly.



**The Christian View of Creation** The traditional view is that God created the Universe and Earth in seven days. The story says that on Day 1 God created light and space. On Day 2 He created the sky. Day 3, He separated the land into continents. Day 4, He created the stars and planets. Day 5 God created the living things in the water. Day 6 He created all creatures on dry land and the birds of the air. This included mankind and he described his work as 'very good'. Day 7 was the day of rest

**The Hindu view of Creation** Its starts with water - a giant sea. In the sea was an enormous Cobra with Lord Vishnu resting in its coils. It also starts with the sound of 'Ohm' humming through the universe as it vibrates upon the Earth, with a sense of something is about to happen. A Lotus flower rooted in Vishnu's naval, grows out from it. In the middle of this was the creator - Brahma. He split the lotus flower into three petals - the first for the heavens (Space), the second for the Earth and the third for the sky. After this he created living creatures to roam and grow throughout the earth. Brahma's work was done and creation flourished into what we see today.

**The Big Bang Theory - Science**

13.6 Billion years ago an explosion between the two atoms took place. This brought matter and antimatter out into the open, with expanding gaps called 'space'. Into this, the chemicals and gases released and cooled down over millions of years to produce the universe we see today. However, it is still a challenge to accept because if you take this literally - as science does - then you have to accept that before anything existed in present form, you have to accept that two tiny atoms existed in 'nothingness' for an indeterminate time.

**Keywords**

*Belief - an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially without proof.*

*Big Bang Theory -the universe originated billions of years ago in an explosion from a single point.*

*Evolution - the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.*

*Theory - a way to explain something.*

*Creation - the process of bringing something into existence.*

*Myth - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people.*

*Genesis - the first book of the Bible which contains the creation story.*

*Origins of the world - Christians believe that God created the world. Many scientists believe that the 'Big Bang' created the universe. Hindus believe that Lord Vishnu created the universe.*



Religious Quotes

*John 14:1-2, "Do not let your hearts be troubled. You believe in God; believe also in me. 2 My Father's house has many rooms; if that were not so, would I have told you that I am going there to prepare a place for you?"*

*Hadith "Three things follow the funeral procession of a dead man: the members of his family, his wealth and his good deeds. Two of them come back: his family and his wealth: and his deeds alone are left with him"*

*Bhagavad Gita 2.22, "Just as a person casts off worn-out clothes and puts on new ones, the soul casts off worn-out bodies and enters others that are new"*

**Introduction** - All religions believe that there is life after death, but they disagree on how this will happen. In general, there are two main beliefs about life after death;

**Heaven and Hell**, the Abrahamic religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam all believe in some kind of a judgement by God, followed by a reward for those who are good and a punishment for those who are bad, although they vary on how this will happen.

**Reincarnation**; the Indian religions of Hinduism and Buddhism believe in reincarnation, that your soul leaves your body and enters a new one when you die. Your next life depends on your actions in your previous life.

**Keywords**

- Purgatory
- Resurrection
- Garden of Eden
- Sheol
- Gehinnom
- Gan Eden
- Shirk
- Jama'ah
- Judgement Day
- Moksha
- Narg
- Reincarnation
- Bhavacakra
- Samsara
- Nirvana

Islam



Hinduism



Buddhism



Christianity



Judaism



**Why are beliefs in life after death important?**

If you believe that there is life after death, the quality of that next life is dependent on your actions in this life. If this is the case, then it is important for a believer to make sure that they are living the best life possible and following the rules of their religion.

**Where do beliefs in life after death come from?**

For most religions the beliefs in life after death come from the holy books of their religions, and from the teachings of their religion. For **Christians** it is from the **Bible** and the teachings of **Jesus**. For **Jews** it is from the **Torah**. **Muslim** beliefs come from the **Qur'an** and **Muhammad (Hadith)**, whilst **Hindu** beliefs come from the **Bhagavad Gita** and from people's experiences. **Buddhist** beliefs are most often shown in **bhavacakra**.

### Keywords

- Morality
- Absolute morality
- Relative morality
- Ethics
- Sanctity of life
- Abortion
- Voluntary Euthanasia
- Non-voluntary Euthanasia
- Animal rights
- Quality of life
- Ensoulment
- Death
- Capital punishment

**What is morality?** Morality is the distinction between good and bad, right and wrong decisions and behaviours. This means that we have to consider to consequences of our actions before we do them, so that we can make the best decision given the circumstances. There are 2 main forms of morality;

- **Absolute** morality is where someone thinks that something is either **always** right or **always** wrong, regardless of the situation.
- **Relative** morality is where someone has to consider **each situation** before deciding what to do.

### Golden Rules of Religion

**Christianity** *All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them; for this is the law and the prophets. **Matthew 7:1***

**Buddhism** *Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful. **Udana-Varga 5,1***

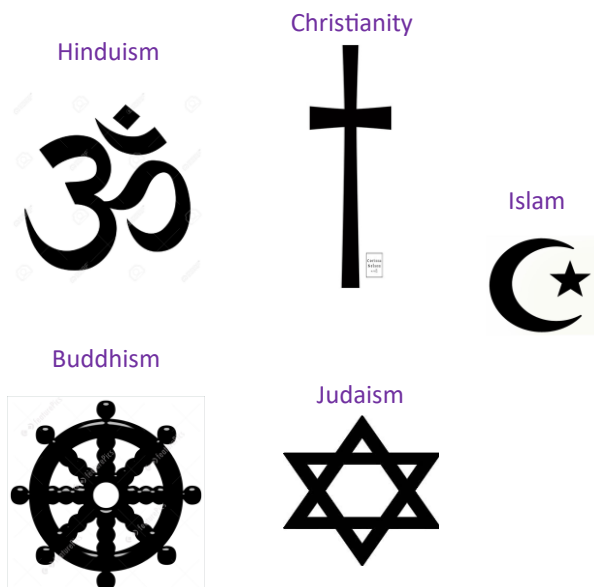
**Hinduism** *This is the sum of duty; do naught onto others what you would not have them do unto you. **Mahabharata 5,1517***

**Islam** *No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself. **Sunnah***

**Judaism** *What is hateful to you, do not do to your fellowman. This is the entire Law; all the rest is commentary. **Talmud, Shabbat 3id***

### What are moral issues?

Moral issues are situations in which people have to make choices about issues on which people are divided between hat is considered right and wrong.



**Why is morality important?** Morality is important as our behaviours and decisions will have an effect on other people, therefore it is very important that we try to consider the consequences of our own decisions, not just for ourselves, but also for other people.